

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY MARCH 1ST 1891.

THE MERCHANTIES MARKS ACT.

In his report on the working of the Merchanties Marks Act last year the Collector of Customs at Bombay states that the quantity of goods brought to that port bearing false descriptions is rapidly decreasing, and it is believed that few such goods manage to pass the Custom House. At the same time manufacturers are beginning to send unmarked goods, where they previously sent marked goods, and there is reason to fear that in many such instances descriptions which the Custom House would treat as objectionable are affixed after importation. Indeed the Collector states that the importation of labels which are obviously intended to be put to dishonest use is by no means uncommon. The number of detections under the Act last year were 1,000 in Rangoon, four in Madras, 144 in Karachi, 308 in Calcutta, and 631 in Bombay. The *Rangoon Gazette* in a couple of articles on the subject ridicules the Act, which it condemns as utterly futile, arguing that it would be far better to let masters adjust themselves, as they would do in time. Some dealers, our contemporary says, will find it to their interest to keep only genuine and good articles and those who want such things will go to them, while those who want cheapness primarily will seek it elsewhere, the haggling of the market being sufficient to prevent the purchaser paying the price of a superior article for an inferior one and bringing down the price of the rubbish to its proper value. This argument is hardly calculated to commend the general assent, for every one having any acquaintance with trade knows the immense injury done by fraudulent trade marks. Not only is the purchaser frequently defrauded, but the genuine article suffers in reputation and is looked askance at by those who have once been deceived. As to the affixing of fraudulent marks after importation, that is an evil which calls for an extension of the law, but it is no proof of the general fit only of the law as it present exists.

Our contemporary does not seem to have had much difficulty in picking out a few cases where the operation of the Act appears absurd. For instance, at Bombay two cases of jute were imported from "Boulogne. Some were marked "Jubilee" and others "Victoria Regia Jubilee" but without any other indication of the country of origin. A fine of Rs. 20 was inflicted and the jute was confiscated, the importer being given the option of returning them on payment of a further sum of Rs. 200, provided he stamped on them the country of origin. Whether the jute came from Kamtschatka or Timbuctoo was a matter of not the slightest moment to the purchasers. The law, themselves had "L. Tallet & Co., Saigon-Tain," but as they had also "a named cast steel" on them, it was held that purchasers might be led into believing they were of English and not French manufacture. Cases like these point rather in a want of discretion in administration than to any error in the principle of the law. Our contemporary, however, condemns the Act as *foolish*, representing it as futile where it is not actively mischievous. If this view of the working of the Act in India were adopted we might congratulate ourselves that our equivalent local Ordinance remains a dead letter and that no attempt is made to put it into operation. In theory the Ordinance is supposed to be in full force and effect, but without any machinery for its administration it can accomplish nothing.

Ha noted a journalistic criticism of the Indian Act it may be interesting to see what a practical body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have to say on the subject. The annual report of the Committee of the Chamber states that the Act has been worked, so far, at Bombay is concerned, with exceedingly little friction, that one or two cases have been brought to the notice of the Committee in which people had felt aggrieved (including possibly the cases over which the *Rangoon Gazette* makes merry) but after due investigation the Committee came to the conclusion that the provisions of the Act had been contravened, and that the applicants therefore had only themselves or their constituents to blame for the punishment incurred. "As to the results of the Act on trade in general," the report proceeds, "there may be, and no doubt is, some conflict of opinion, but there can be no question that it has had a very decided effect with regard to the lengths of piece-goods imported, and the contents and weight of yarn. Whole local spinners and manufacturers have been induced to take the control of the Act to the same extent as English spinners and weavers, as a result of which the Bombay goods and yarns are generally shipped to places where no Merchanties Marks Act is enforced, and there being no system of Government inspection under the Act spinners and weavers are left to their own conscience as to how far they "observe its provisions." We can hardly give the Bombay spinners and weavers credit for possessing so much understanding as to the effect of the Canadian frontier should extend into the Dominion. The Canadian frontier labour came to feel the competition of the coolie. Some time ago the first note of opposition was sounded in the eastern provinces, and now we find the inhabitants of Vancouver, a city only brought into existence by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a work so largely due to Chinese labour—rushing the anti-Chinese cry. At the public meeting held in the Market Hall of the mushroom city on the 3rd ult., to take steps to secure the exclusion of Orientals from Canada, the speakers trotted out all the charges against the Chinese with which the California Press have made the public so familiar. Their immorality, their proclivity to leprosy, the tyranny of the highlanders, the compounding of smuggling and the violation of coolies were of constant occurrence. Severe measures ought therefore to be taken to put a stop to any attempt to interfere with the strict watch on the doings of the Chinese. The legitimate revenue of China is sufficiently guarded by the present organisation of the Customs stations, but if opportunity offered the Salt Commissioner and other squeeze farmers of Canton would not be slow to renew their depredations on the trade of the Colony.

TRADE ROUTES TO WESTERN CHINA.

The *Rangoon Gazette* does not seem to have much confidence in the development of a great trade with Western China by the construction of railways. In discussing a pamphlet by Captain Devaz, who is on the military staff of Indo-China, entitled *Les Grandes Voies Commerciales du Tonkin*, our contemporary quotes the following passage from Mr. Horne's recent book "Three Years in Western China":—"The most casual reader will have observed that the province of Yunnan is covered with ruined cities, towns and villages; that its soil, fruitful without a doubt, is only partly cultivated; and that its population is exceedingly scanty... Room must, however, be found for the ever-increasing population of Szechuan, which is surely destined to develop both Kwei-chow and Yunnan; yet many years must elapse before such a happy consummation can be effected. Until that time comes, no great development of our trade with Western China through Burma will be looked for. It will be said that these are the views of pessimist, and that the introduction of railways would put new life into the country. Grating that there are people foolish enough to furnish capital for the construction of railways, the highlanders might readily be curbed, just as the teets have been drawn of the secret societies in the Straits Settlements, and the system of female slavery could be gradually and surely put down. As for the custom habit, that is certainly an undesirable, but it is far worse when compared with the even whitened scenes of indulgence. It will be time enough to think of railways when half the province of Yunnan is under cultivation and some of its old industries have been revived." Captain Devaz in his pamphlet states that the first thought of the English in acquiring Upper Burma was to open up commercial outlets to Yunnan, Laos and Siam; for this reason Mandalay was connected with Bangkok by rail at once and the work of pushing on the railway to Burma is in active progress. Where Captain Devaz got these ideas from, says our Rangoon contemporary, we do not know. As a matter of fact, the Mawlamyine line was made chiefly to open out and to keep in order the handlocked trail through which it runs, and not with a view to grasping Western China trade at all. As to the continuation to Burma, which is said to be in active progress, that is pure imagination. The railway extensions being made to the northwards are on the other side of the river, the railway will not be brought nearer to Burma than Katha, and the main motive for the construction is to open out and dominate hill-locked tracts. "Whatever Captain Devaz may be led into believing by his fear that we should take any Western China trade away from him," the writer goes on to say, "the fact is that our first object is to develop Burma itself; and then if the rich Western China trade comes, we shall be pleased to see it; if not, we can get on very well without it." This no doubt is a very safe position for the Government of Burma to take up, though it will hardly be viewed with approval by the manufacturing industry in England, which has been looking forward to the establishment of railway communication with the Chinese provinces. In another case, five cases of steel rails were confiscated and a fine of Rs. 20 imposed, though they had no fewer than three labels on the wrappers surely indicating the place of origin. The Rangoon themselves had "L. Tallet & Co., Saigon-Tain," but as they had also "a named cast steel" on them, it was held that purchasers might be led into believing they were of English and not French manufacture. Cases like these point rather in a want of discretion in administration than to any error in the principle of the law. Our contemporary, however, condemns the Act as *foolish*, representing it as futile where it is not actively mischievous. If this view of the working of the Act in India were adopted we might congratulate ourselves that our equivalent local Ordinance remains a dead letter and that no attempt is made to put it into operation. In theory the Ordinance is supposed to be in full force and effect, but without any machinery for its administration it can accomplish nothing.

Ha noted a journalistic criticism of the Indian Act it may be interesting to see what a practical body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have to say on the subject. The annual report of the Committee of the Chamber states that the Act has been worked, so far, at Bombay is concerned, with exceedingly little friction, that one or two cases have been brought to the notice of the Committee in which people had felt aggrieved (including possibly the cases over which the *Rangoon Gazette* makes merry) but after due investigation the Committee came to the conclusion that the provisions of the Act had been contravened, and that the applicants therefore had only themselves or their constituents to blame for the punishment incurred. "As to the results of the Act on trade in general," the report proceeds, "there may be, and no doubt is, some conflict of opinion, but there can be no question that it has had a very decided effect with regard to the lengths of piece-goods imported, and the contents and weight of yarn. Whole local spinners and manufacturers have been induced to take the control of the Act to the same extent as English spinners and weavers, as a result of which the Bombay goods and yarns are generally shipped to places where no Merchanties Marks Act is enforced, and there being no system of Government inspection under the Act spinners and weavers are left to their own conscience as to how far they "observe its provisions." We can hardly give the Bombay spinners and weavers credit for possessing so much understanding as to the effect of the Canadian frontier should extend into the Dominion. The Canadian frontier labour came to feel the competition of the coolie. Some time ago the first note of opposition was sounded in the eastern provinces, and now we find the inhabitants of Vancouver, a city only brought into existence by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a work so largely due to Chinese labour—rushing the anti-Chinese cry. At the public meeting held in the Market Hall of the mushroom city on the 3rd ult., to take steps to secure the exclusion of Orientals from Canada, the speakers trotted out all the charges against the Chinese with which the California Press have made the public so familiar. Their immorality, their proclivity to leprosy, the tyranny of the highlanders, the slavery of the women for purposes of prostitution, were all dwelt upon, and their "filthy habits" were also loudly condemned. No good word was spoken on their behalf, no mention made of their thrift, of their patient endurance of hardship, their value in pushing forward great public works. The Canadian Pacific Railway came in for some adverse criticism for employing Chinese and for wanting to

retain them in the Colony. The head and front of the offending is Chinese is their competition in the labour market, and as a working Caucasian population is now springing up in British Columbia, the shoe is beginning to pinch. This agitation against the Chinese is to be deplored, not in Chinese interests only but also in those of the Canadians themselves. The immigration does not benefit the Chinese alone; it enriches the Dominion in many various ways. It furnishes a supply of cheap labour with the aid of which Canadian factories could soon compete successfully with those of California. It would gradually produce a large trade between Canada and China, of which the terms are already apparent, and which would ultimately make of Vancouver the second port on the Pacific coast of the American continent. It would likewise bring about the rapid opening up of the great new lands of the western provinces of the Dominion, and no doubt hasten the exploitation of its valuable mineral resources. Many of the evils attending the immigration of Chinese could be remedied by sensible legislation. Why should they allow to live under inhuman conditions not tolerated among the Caucasian section of the population? The tyranny of the highlanders might readily be curbed, just as the teets have been drawn of the secret societies in the Straits Settlements, and the system of female slavery could be gradually and surely put down. As for the custom habit, that is certainly an undesirable, but it is far worse when compared with the even whitened scenes of indulgence. It will be time enough to think of railways when half the province of Yunnan is under cultivation and some of its old industries have been revived." Captain Devaz in his pamphlet states that the first thought of the English in acquiring Upper Burma was to open up commercial outlets to Yunnan, Laos and Siam; for this reason Mandalay was connected with Bangkok by rail at once and the work of pushing on the railway to Burma is in active progress. Where Captain Devaz got these ideas from, says our Rangoon contemporary, we do not know. As a matter of fact, the Mawlamyine line was made chiefly to open out and to keep in order the handlocked trail through which it runs, and not with a view to grasping Western China trade at all. As to the continuation to Burma, which is said to be in active progress, that is pure imagination. The railway extensions being made to the northwards are on the other side of the river, the railway will not be brought nearer to Burma than Katha, and the main motive for the construction is to develop Burma itself; and then if the rich Western China trade comes, we shall be pleased to see it; if not, we can get on very well without it." This no doubt is a very safe position for the Government of Burma to take up, though it will hardly be viewed with approval by the manufacturing industry in England, which has been looking forward to the establishment of railway communication with the Chinese provinces. In another case, five cases of steel rails were confiscated and a fine of Rs. 20 imposed, though they had no fewer than three labels on the wrappers surely indicating the place of origin. The Rangoon themselves had "L. Tallet & Co., Saigon-Tain," but as they had also "a named cast steel" on them, it was held that purchasers might be led into believing they were of English and not French manufacture. Cases like these point rather in a want of discretion in administration than to any error in the principle of the law. Our contemporary, however, condemns the Act as *foolish*, representing it as futile where it is not actively mischievous. If this view of the working of the Act in India were adopted we might congratulate ourselves that our equivalent local Ordinance remains a dead letter and that no attempt is made to put it into operation. In theory the Ordinance is supposed to be in full force and effect, but without any machinery for its administration it can accomplish nothing.

UNAUTHORISED CUSTOMS CRUISERS.

With the transfer of the collecting stations round the island to the control of the Foreign Customs it was supposed the Colony had seen the last of illegal attempts on the part of Chinese revenue officers to prey upon the trade of the Colony. The evidence given in a case tried at the Magistrate on Tuesday, however, raises an unpleasant suspicion to the contrary. In the case referred to a junk was confiscated for attempting to leave a harbour at night without a special permit, and in the evidence it transpired that an armed launch supposed to belong to the Salt Commissioner of Canton had been lurking in the harbour since the previous evening. The Commissioner especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought up in the strictest way, and their parents had a strong will. The younger especially had a strong will. Once a band of marauders numbering a thousand men on one of their expeditions entered this town. At this time the older sister was nineteen, and the younger sister ten years of age, and both were fair and modest. They had been brought

of a quarterly pass issued by the Police, but for duplicates of annual or special passes issued by the Colonial Secretary no fees were charged. If you lost a pass which was good for the year, you lost a right to get a duplicate of another, but if you lost a pass good for a while you got another for nothing. Clearly that was not in accordance with sense and some provision was required to meet it, so it is now provided that though the passes are in the first instance issued free of cost if through negligence or other wise a duplicate pass should be paid to the holder of a quarterly pass \$2 and for a duplicate of an annual or special pass \$4. Unless the holder loses their pass it will not be necessary for them to pay anything at all.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I have much pleasure in assenting this Bill because it secures it eliminates duplicates which must come to a limited number of residents in the colony. The system of night passes has been in force since 1857 and until last year worked smoothly. Last year an evil discovery was made which has just been explained by the Attorney-General to the effect that for a fee required to be paid to the Colonial Secretary a fee was made by the Chinese residents. The Chinese were asked to pay a fee and it was decided that the fee should be paid to the Chinese for the privilege of going about at night when they themselves for the public good submitted to the restriction of having to take out night passes when they went about. This is a sum which I suppose is considered of sufficient weight and some fees were actually charged. Your Excellency arrived just at the end of the year, at the time when annual passes are renewable in large numbers. The Chinese who resided to become more fully aware that fees were being charged were not slow to make me to be very hard. It is a matter of regret of whether you wish to change anything and if so how much. This sum was inserted because it is a sum which shall be charged on the issue of an original pass, but at the same time the Bill makes it rather more severe in the case of duplicates. Is there any occasion for a man to have two duplicates? Far be it for me to say that all those whose passes are fraudulent, but it is always a good thing to put a premium on honesty. The Chinese are not the only ones who are to be charged. It is a matter of regret of whether you wish to change anything and if so how much. This sum was inserted because it is the intention of the Government to make people careful not to lose their passes. The hon. member (the Registrar-General) has not given me his place, but I should like to think he should be allowed to do that. With regard to the question of charging for duplicates I referred to the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police for statistics and I found that during 1891 the number of quarterly passes issued was 18,836 and only 34 duplicates. I think that is a good sign of the great order in the colony. There is no excuse I think it is a question for the consideration of the Council whether they should be rendered liable to a penalty of four dollars if they lose their pass. Four dollars to many of us—persons who are thoroughly respectable in their way but not very well educated by birth or education—would be a heavy sum. It would be a heavy sum which they would be forced to pay if they lost their passes.

His Excellency—I am quite willing to consent to \$2 being inserted at the end of clause 2 and at the end of clause 3.

Hon. Ho KAI—I think \$2 is too much, because \$2 to the Chinese is really a great deal. Perhaps your Excellency has not been here long enough to realize the difficulty of getting along with the Chinese. I think \$1 would be quite sufficient.

Hon. G. C. STONE—I rise to support the amendment of the hon. member who represents the Chinese, who has given me his place, and also those made by him, and also those made by the Registrar-General. After their remarks I have very little to say, but it seems to me that \$4 is a very large amount for the Chinese to pay. I think it is possible to have a more reasonable sum inserted. If the changes necessary for the members given by the Attorney-General the amount proposed by the hon. member who represents the Chinese is a quite large sum. I have therefore very much pleasure in seconding this amendment that the sum be reduced to \$1.

The Bill was read a second time and the Council went into Committee.

Upon clause 2.

Hon. Ho KAI—After having heard the explanations of the Attorney-General and also the Registrar-General, I do not intend to oppose the second reading of the Bill, simply on account of the first clause, which is the clause of fees.

On the motion of the Chinese members, it is however, an intention to oppose the second clause 2 and 3, in which a charge of \$4 is made for duplicates yearly night passes, and \$2 for a duplicate quarterly pass. I will reserve my arguments and remarks until we have passed the second reading.

The Bill was read a second time and the Council went into Committee.

Upon clause 2.

Hon. Ho KAI—Sir—I beg to move as an amendment that instead of the fee for duplicates annual night pass being \$4 it should be \$10, and the amount to be \$100.

The Chinese and others—There was no fee in the case of annual or special passes, but a fee of \$1 in the case of quarterly passes.

Hon. Ho KAI—The reason I shall give for proposing it, I think, will be quite satisfactory to the members of the Council. First of all we must consider that the fee is charged, not for any particular night pass, but it is a charge for something which the law makes a charge upon them, not because they are bad men. The Chinese are not to be charged for the use of the night pass, but in order to prevent any crime being committed in the colony. Now you must then not only to observe this restriction but at the same time to pay a heavy fee if they should happen through circumstances to be asso- ciated with the law. It must appear to everyone that that is not a right thing to do. If you impose a restriction in the nature of class legislation, which this undoubtedly is, you must take care that it is not too severe. It must be given every opportunity of keeping the law and not put any obstacle in their way. The Attorney-General seemed to think that the Chinese have been in the habit of giving away their passes to others and then getting duplicates. I can assure that that was not the case. The Chinese who have taken of their passes a large number may have lost them, and not applied for duplicates in consequence of this high fee, and that they might be arrested by the police for want of a night pass. Section 3 includes all the poor class in the Colony who have to go out at night, and it is right to charge them anything because they are not fit to pay. I think a charge of \$100 would be more than sufficient to make this case.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

His Excellency—Oh, we don't want to make anything out of it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents. As I understand \$1 has been charged, but not by authority of the law. I think it is to the Chinese.

The Chinese and others—There was no fee in the case of annual or special passes, but a fee of \$1 in the case of quarterly passes.

Hon. Ho KAI—The reason I shall give for proposing it, I think, will be quite satisfactory to the members of the Council. First of all we must consider that the fee is charged, not for any particular night pass, but it is a charge for something which the law makes a charge upon them, not because they are bad men. The Chinese are not to be charged for the use of the night pass, but in order to prevent any crime being committed in the colony. Now you must then not only to observe this restriction but at the same time to pay a heavy fee if they should happen through circumstances to be asso- ciated with the law. It must appear to everyone that that is not a right thing to do. If you impose a restriction in the nature of class legislation, which this undoubtedly is, you must take care that it is not too severe. It must be given every opportunity of keeping the law and not put any obstacle in their way. The Attorney-General seemed to think that the Chinese have been in the habit of giving away their passes to others and then getting duplicates. I can assure that that was not the case. The Chinese who have taken of their passes a large number may have lost them, and not applied for duplicates in consequence of this high fee, and that they might be arrested by the police for want of a night pass. Section 3 includes all the poor class in the Colony who have to go out at night, and it is right to charge them anything because they are not fit to pay. I think a charge of \$100 would be more than sufficient to make this case.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

Class 3, which provided that in the case of a duplicate quarterly pass the fee should be \$2, was then considered.

Hon. Ho KAI—I move that the fee be reduced to fifty cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—As to the re- sponse of the Attorney-General, the hon. member for the Chinese and others—He was in possession of my views for eight months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is a question of principle I put it, not as a question of finance.

On clause 3.

by his master's direction. He showed the books to his master every day. The books were kept in his hands.

Mr. Friends.—But the complainant cannot read Chinese.

Mr. Denney.—Neither can the defendant.

(Laughter.)

Witness.—I also showed the books to the second clerk.

The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second athletic meeting under the auspices of the Hongkong Athletic Club was held very successfully on the 13th instant. Harry Taylor, the original organizer, and a considerable amount of skill and energy in carrying out the idea of again holding the sports, and their energies have been taxed to the utmost during the part fought in the making of arrangements. The committee, however, stuck well to the work and the result of their labours on the 13th inst. was a deserved and unanimous success.

Witness.—It was a very large, one of the greatest dimensions within the enclosure than at the memorable Race Meeting—and a large number of ladies were noticed among the most interested of the spectators. Sir William Robinson was the great popular attraction.

Fortunately the weather was upon the whole favourable, though one or two slight showers seemed to threaten a persistent downpour during the disposal of the latter part of the programme. Of the sport, we may say that it was very good all round.

The hand-to-hand contests met with a decided success, and the races and the Service half-mile. Apart from this, however, the racing was exciting and several keenly contested struggles took place. Perhaps the most interesting item was the tug-of-war, in which Ireland won after a splendid tug with the Scotch, who had beaten the English in good style in the first.

The Band of the Sheriffs' Regiment added a large element to the general enjoyment by their performance of a capital selection of popular music in style which has already won the highest admiration of the colony. The programme was as follows:—

1. "The Band and the Artist." 2. "Good Roundabout of England." 3. "G. G. Gaffey, Value." 4. "Ave la Bi." 5. "Coxo, Gavotte." 6. "Beauty in the Bower." 7. "Orange." 8. "The Band of the Sheriffs' Regiment." 9. "H. V. Value." 10. "My Ballads Adore." 11. "Dance of the Geese." 12. "Reminiscences of Wales." 13. "Always Joyous." 14. "Folkies."

The tug-of-war was the principal attraction at the ground, and was most admirably carried out by the executive, and there was no delay in the disposal of the events. Mr. J. A. Sampson and Mr. N. Denney, the Secretary, are especially to be congratulated on the result of their efforts in these particulars, as indeed the Club generally on the interesting afternoons of the meeting, which was conducted by the following worthies: the officials, assisted by a large committee: Judges—Hon. A. J. Leach, Col. Ransford, Messrs. A. G. Wise and A. K. Turner, Handicappers—Messrs. G. A. Caldwell, A. Denison, and F. A. Hazlewood, Clerk of the Course—Mr. E. C. Currie, Mr. J. G. Grant, J. A. Sampson, and G. H. Thomas, Hon. Secretary—G. A. Caldwell, Time-keepers—Messrs. J. B. Hopkins and J. Sampson, Hon. Treasurer—Mr. W. H. Needham, Hon. Secretary—Mr. J. Denney.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap)—first prize presented by Mr. D. R. Hasson; second prize in each race, £10. The first race was won by Capt. H. E. Tawney, D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 15 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie, G. A. Strick, A. L. Gay, G. F. Tawney, W. Jackson, S. 10 min. 12 sec.

Handicap, 10 yards. 1. E. M. Loring, 10 yards. 2. Capt. Burnie, who is a familiar figure of past in the race, won at a good pace, which he easily maintained and won by three or four lengths. D. Landale, B. Currie,

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,651

廿五日大香港

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1892.

七十七月三香港

PRICE 2d per

NOTICE.
Comunications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "Daily Press," only, and special business matters to "The Manager." Notices and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until ordered for.

The sale of new copies of the "Daily Press" should be stopped before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTORIAL.

NEW and Easy Method of LEARNING FRENCH, by a FRENCHMAN. Terms very moderate. Apply to "Y. Z." care of Misses Kelly and Walsh, or the Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th MARCH, at 2.30 P.M., in the ROOMS of the CHAMBER, CITY HALL, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Committees and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891, also, to take into consideration certain proposed measures regarding the Import and Export Statistics of the Trade of the Colony.

F. HENDERSON.

Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 17th inst., at Half-past Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1891, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter connected with the business before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 17th MARCH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

E. LYALL.

Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANEXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for the purpose of arranging for a LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT will be held THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 17th inst., at the CRICKET PAVILION, at 5 P.M. ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ANEXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend or to send Proxies.

TURNER & CO.

General Managers.
The Labuk Planting Co. Limited. Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

BOWLINGTON.

TO-MORROW EVENING

(FRIDAY), MARCH 18TH.

RE-OPENING OF THIS POPULAR SHOW, OLYMPIAN SPORTS.

SINGLE STICK.

BROADSWORD, &c., &c.

ALL THE CHOICEST ACTS OF OUR EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TUG-OF-WAR.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19TH, The great Eight-round BOXING CONTEST between BILLY WATERS AND TED BROWN.

WALTER HADFIELD.

Proprietor.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

BOXING: BOXING: BOXING!

A GENUINE

EIGHT-ROUND GLOVE CONTEST (UNDER MARSHAL OF GLOVER'S RULES)

(UNDER MARSHAL OF GLOVER'S RULES)

WOODYEAR'S CIRCUS BING,

between

BILLY WATERS.

The Champion Middle-weight of British Columbia.

EDWARD BROWN,

the well-known Heavy-weight of Cincinnati, U.S.A.

on

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19TH.

The Principals will enter the Ring at 10 o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private box (six seats) \$12.00

Box seats

2.00

Stalls

1.00

Pit

50

W. HARLAND,

Manager.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Japonies, by Sir Edwin Arnold. Seas and Land, by Sir Edwin Arnold. Age's Standard Code of 100,000 Words. The Red Rose, by H. C. Norman. Don Quixote, by Miguel de Cervantes. D'Artagnan's Musketeers, by Alexandre Dumas. Foster's White Manual. Notes on Building Construction, 2 vols. Religious Systems of the World. SALTER'S BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS. SALTER'S RED RUBBER, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES. Photo Scrap Album.

Just Published.

HUNG LOU MENG, or the Dream of the Red Chamber, translated from the Chinese by E. Beaufort Joly, H. M. Consular Service. Book 1, Royal 8vo, \$3.50.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A History, Geographical, Ethnological, Social, and Commercial Sketch of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies, by John Forster, F.R.G.S. Price 85.

THINGS CHINESE, Being Notes on various Subjects connected with China, by J. Dyer Bell, M.R.A.S. Price 43.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW, H.E. Company's Steamship.

NAMAO.

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passengers.

DOUGLAS L. WALK & Co.,

General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

Captain Cobham, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passengers.

ZAFIE.

Captain Cobham, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passengers.

SHIWEW & Co.,

General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1892.

NAPLES JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

The sale of this good Scotch, increases month by month, 100 cases of Super-quality and of CUTTER'S BLEND & CO.'S SELECTION.

Special Agents for it.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Hongkong.

NOTICE.

Comunications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "Daily Press," only, and special business matters to "The Manager."

Notices and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until ordered for.

The sale of new copies of the "Daily Press" should be stopped before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

NOTICE.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Telephone No. 12.

NOTICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 17th inst., at Half-past Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1891, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter connected with the business before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 17th MARCH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

E. LYALL.

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANEXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th MARCH, at 2.30 P.M., in the ROOMS of the CHAMBER, CITY HALL, for the purpose of receiving the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891, also, to take into consideration certain proposed measures regarding the Import and Export Statistics of the Trade of the Colony.

F. HENDERSON.

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANEXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend or to send Proxies.

TURNER & CO.

General Managers.

The Labuk Planting Co. Limited.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

BOXING: BOXING: BOXING!

A GENUINE

EIGHT-ROUND GLOVE CONTEST

(UNDER MARSHAL OF GLOVER'S RULES)

(UNDER MARSHAL OF GLOVER'S RULES)

WOODYEAR'S CIRCUS BING,

between

BILLY WATERS.

The Champion Middle-weight of British Columbia.

EDWARD BROWN,

the well-known Heavy-weight of Cincinnati, U.S.A.

on

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19TH.

The Principals will enter the Ring at 10 o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private box (six seats) \$12.00

Box seats 2.00

Stalls 1.00

Pit 50

W. HARLAND,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Japonies, by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Seas and Land, by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Age's Standard Code of 100,000 Words.

The Red Rose, by H. C. Norman.

Don Quixote, by Miguel de Cervantes.

D'Artagnan's Musketeers, by Alexandre Dumas.

Foster's White Manual.

Notes on Building Construction, 2 vols.

Religious Systems of the World.

